

THE KEYSTONE 1899

LOUISA B. POPPENHEIM,
Editor and Proprietor.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED
TO WOMAN'S WORK.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Official Organ for the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.

Official Organ for the South Carolina Audubon Society.

Official Organ for the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs.

Official Organ for the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.

Entered at postoffice, Charleston, S. C., as second-class matter.

SPRING



Spring, with that nameless pathos in the air,
Which dwells with all things fair,
Spring, with her golden suns and silver rain,
Is with us once again.

Out in the lonely woods the jasmine burns
Its fragrant lamps, and turns
Into a royal court with green festoons
The banks of dark lagoons.

In the deep heart of every forest tree
The blood is all alee,
And there's a look about the leafless bowers
As if they dreamed of flowers.

—TIMROD.

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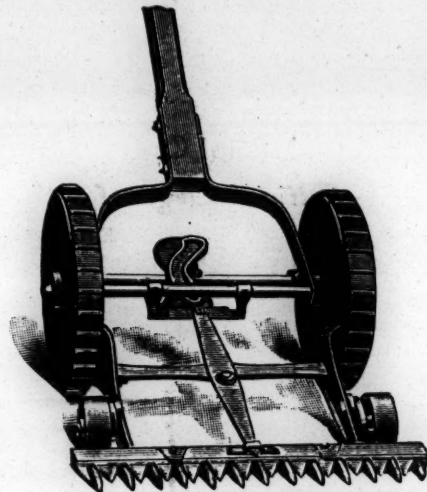
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MARCH.

The Guardian Angel.....Malchediell.
 His Talismanic Gem.....The Ruby.
 The Special Apostles.....James and John.
 The Flower.....Violet.

Editorial.

THE South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in annual Convention in Columbia the 21st-24th April.

The date was changed by the Committee, because the time first chosen, the 28th of April, was found to conflict with the Spartanburg Music Festival.

DAUGHTERS of the Confederacy are requested to read the items in this month's "Keystone" in regard to the Confederate Bazaar which opens in Richmond on the evening of April 15th.

THE specimens of hand loom weaving exhibited at the Charleston City Federation meeting had been secured through the appeal made in the January "Keystone." For information in regard to this work thanks are due to Mrs. A. B. Mulligan, of Spartanburg, who sent to "The Keystone" office the address of Miss Lucinda Ravan, of Tryon, N. C., the owner and maker of the samples. The interest shown in these specimens will arouse the Club-women to further investigation in regard to the revival of this handiwork in our own State.

FROM time to time one reads in the daily press statistics and comments on the effects of the higher education on woman as a wife and a mother. It is quite refreshing to be able to read parallel statistics in regard to her brother man at Harvard and Yale, and in comparison one finds that really after all the higher education produces practically the same result in the cases of both men and women.

President Eliot in his annual report has compiled such statistics for Harvard, and the statistics from Yale tally pretty evenly with the Massachusetts University.

The Yale Alumni records show that the graduates of the University average just about two children to a family; that from a fifth to a third of the entire number of graduates remain bachelors. The statistics cover the period from 1861 to the present day. From which figures one might draw the conclusion that educated people the world over, be they men or women, have very much the same habits, characteristics and tastes.

IN considering the question of educational opportunities in various States it is interesting to note the proportion of adult male population and school population in certain States. The following statistics are based on the supposition that the male population are the natural wealth-producers and taxpayers, and that the school population includes children from six to twenty years. In South Carolina there are 51 adult males to 100 children; in Mississippi, 55; North Carolina, 55; Massachusetts, 108; Connecticut, 100; Ohio, 81; New York, 102; Michigan, 91; California, 129; Montana, 185. It will be noticed that South Carolina bears the heaviest burden with 51 men, while Montana carries the lightest load with 185. As the Southern States have a large negro population it will easily be seen what a large proportion of responsibility naturally falls to the white men of those communities. These statistics have been based on returns from the United States census.

THE Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs has received from the Massachusetts Federation \$1,000, to be used by the Georgia Federation in maintaining a Model School in Barton County from February 1st to May 31st, thus enabling the children of that county to secure four months of industrial training in addition to their other studies. Georgia women have worked in their various organizations faithfully for the development of educational opportunities in their State.

A new luncheon room for women has been opened by the Woman's Home Club on West 34th street in New York City. No dish costs more than five cents, and bread, butter and some sauces are but one cent apiece. It was opened in December and has a seating capacity for 800 guests, while the floor above is used as a rest room with writing material and toilet conveniences. Admission to this room is five cents for strangers and twenty-five cents per month for club members. Lunch is the only meal served at this club, and the menu is varied daily, always serving three kinds of meats, three vegetables, besides potatoes, two salads, preserves, cakes and pies. The patrons serve themselves to plates and napkins, and are served to the food from a lunch counter, where everything is kept hot and in good condition. The only service rendered is the removal of the soiled dishes. This movement for providing good, cheap food for working women was inaugurated by Mrs. Kathrine Pripdleville, a Western woman who has modelled her eating house on the Noonday Rest Club of Chicago.

It is generally conceded that such enterprises prove successful in any city of fifty thousand or more inhabitants, and New Yorkers are looking forward to several branch houses being opened in other parts of their city.

IT is interesting to those of us who have been occupied in developing Women's organizations to note that Mrs. Mary Anderson Orton recently read an address before the Ohio State Conference of the D. A. R. in which she calls attention to the fact that the D. A. R. do not recognize the State in their organization. This question of the recognition of the State as a factor in the perfection of a system of organization is a very vital and suggestive one.

"THE KEYSTONE" notes with interest occasional notices in regard to the Ladies' Improvement Society, of Florence, S. C. We would like to be put in communication with some of the ladies interested in the work with the hope that we might learn more of its scope and achievement.

WOMAN EXCHANGES are always interesting to the average woman, and the Exchange in New York City furnishes a fair example of one after twenty-five years of existence. Mrs. Wm. G. Choate, its President, has successfully administered its affairs for many years, and while occupying two stories and a basement at Madison Avenue and 43d Street, it hopes in the near future to acquire a building of its own. The sales accomplished by the Exchange this past year amounted to eighty thousand dollars, and the employment bureau furnished workers for all sorts of odd jobs.

Charleston, S. C., has a well equipped and most successfully managed Exchange, whose achievements are such as to encourage any women contemplating launching a similar undertaking in their respective communities.

NORTH CAROLINA has had introduced into her Legislature this session a bill to establish the North Carolina Historical Commission. Mississippi already has such a Commission in practical operation.

THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY, through its Secretary, Dr. F. L. Riley, announces that it will hold its fifth annual meeting in Yazoo City the latter part of April. One-half the meetings of this Society are held at the Capital of the State, the other half at various places of historical interest in the State. This appears to be a good suggestion for similar organizations, as it has proven a satisfactory arrangement for the Mississippi Society.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made at the Northwestern University Settlement, at Evanston, Ill., of the organization of what will be known as the Arts and Crafts Department. A friend of the settlement has already made possible one class each in glazing, woodwork, drawing, basket weaving and heavy basket making. Harry T. Lea is in charge of the department, to which it is hoped to add classes in pottery, iron forging, brass and copper working, weaving and more wood working.—Exchange.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,

"Animis opibusque parati."

This Department is official, and will be continued monthly.
Official news and calls of Federation Committees printed here.

List of Officers.

President—Mrs. Martha Orr Patterson, Greenville, S. C.
First Vice-President—Mrs. L. J. Blake, Spartanburg, S. C.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. T. C. Duncan, Union, S. C.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. C. Featherstone, Laurens, S. C.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Daisy P. Smith, Spartanburg, S. C.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Wright, Newberry, S. C.
Auditor—Mrs. L. D. Childs, Columbia, S. C.

THE Executive Committee of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs met in Greenville with six of the seven members present: Mesdames Patterson, President; L. Blake, Vice-President; Featherstone, Recording Secretary; Wright, Treasurer; Miss Daisy Smith, Corresponding Secretary and Mrs. L. D. Childs, Auditor; leaving Mrs. T. C. Duncan, of Union the only absent member.

We met at the home of Mrs. Patterson at 11 A. M., and continued until 1.30 P. M. We discussed many interesting subjects and all were deeply interested in the work of the Federation. A program has been planned for each day and session by the Board subject to change of course. The Board decided to invite Mrs. Diemies Denison, President of the General Federation to be present at the Convention to make an address. In case she cannot come some other member of the General Board will be invited. The Board wishes to emphasize the subject of Domestic Science particularly this year and hopes to make it interesting to the public and have it taken up by even the literary Clubs as some of the South Carolina Clubs report great progress on this line in the past year.

We also expect an enjoyable evening devoted to music and art. The heads of those departments are enthusiastic bright women and they with the local committee of Columbia, we think will bring about good results.

The Columbia Club women have had two special meetings to form themselves into a temporary union to plan for the entertainment of the Convention but not much is yet decided upon except that the time has been fixed for Tuesday, April 21st. The meetings with an opening reception will be held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol.

The New Century Club has taken the initiative and called the other together but they are all working agreeably. It was moved and carried by the Columbia Club women that all Club Presidents and officers should form a central committee for the local board and they will elect sub-committees to do the various kinds of work in entertaining the convention. This was the report sent in to the State Board.

Business being over a beautiful lunch was served by the President, Mrs. Patterson. She had invited all the Presidents of the Federated Greenville Clubs and the hostesses, who were entertaining the members of the State Board, numbering in all sixteen. All enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Patterson's home and it drew together in stronger ties the friendships formed through previous meetings and stimulated the interest for Club work by interchange of ideas and renewed energy for future efforts.

B. L. C., One of the Board.

ALL clubs belonging to the S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs are requested to send their annual dues to the Treasurer before April 20th so as to avoid confusion at Convention.

MRS. R. D. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

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Both "Phones."

THE Charleston City Federation of Women's Clubs, composed of the seven most prominent Clubs in the city interested in Literature, Philanthropy and Education, held its mid-winter meeting in the St. John's Ball Room on Monday afternoon, February 9th. Miss Louisa Poppenheim, the President, presided, and was assisted in the social arrangements by the Officers of the City Federation and the Presidents of the federated Clubs.

The lecturer of the evening, Mr. John Bennett, the author of "Master Syklark," and "Barnaby Lee," was received most enthusiastically by a brilliant and fashionable audience. Mr. Bennett presented a most original and comprehensive talk on the "Spiritual Songs of the Old Plantation." His illustrations on the guitar and the reeds, with vocal selections added a vividness to his discourse which was most effective.

The evening closed with an informal reception and afternoon tea, during which time those present had an opportunity of examining specimens of hand loom weaving which had been secured for this occasion.

ON February 12th the following clubs assembled in the auditorium of the Greenville Female College for the purpose of forming a City Union: Thursday Afternoon Club, Twentieth Century Club, Timrod Chautauqua Circle, Alumnae Association of the Greenville Female College, Thursday Club.

Mrs. M. O. Patterson stated the purposes of the proposed Union and suggested several lines of work after which it was decided to form the City Union of Women's Clubs of Greenville, S. C., and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. These officers were then elected to serve for one year: President, Mrs. M. P. Gridley, Thursday Club; vice-president, Mrs. M. F. Ansel, Thursday Afternoon Club; recording secretary, Miss Lucy R. Hoyt, G. F. C. Alumnae Association; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. E. Graham, Timrod Circle; treasurer, Mrs. Blassingame, Twentieth Century Club.

This is the third City Federation for South Carolina. The Charleston City Federation was organized June 9, 1899, and the Rock Hill City Federation September 28, 1899.

THE Woman's Club, of Newberry, annually devotes one afternoon to the subject of domestic science.

At the meeting last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Walter H. Hunt Mrs. Robert D. Wright very charmingly told how to economize labor and physical strength in house-keeping, and Mrs. William H. Wallace, in a well-written paper, offered some timely suggestions on the servant problem.

While the chafing-dishes and materials were being made ready a "literary banquet" added a pleasing variety and furnished much amusement. Each member was given a booklet, printed and tied with the club colors—two shades of violet—and containing questions to be answered with the names of well-known authors.

Then came the practical demonstration of cooking, which was by no means the least interesting of the program. A delicious lunch was soon prepared and daintily served. The menu consisted of fried oysters, creamed potatoes, beaten biscuit, pickles, crackers, tea and coffee, marguerites and orange chocolate with whipped cream and crystalized cherries.

M. E. D.

A Vassar Scholarship.

THE South Eastern Branch of the Vassar Alumnae Association has a scholarship now available for Southern Girls.

Any girl interested can obtain full particulars by applying before March 15th to

MISS MARY B. POPPENHEIM, Charleston, S. C.
President South Carolina Inter-Collegiate Club.

Confederate Bazaar.

DAUGHTERS of the Confederacy all over the South are turning interested and sympathetic eyes toward Richmond where active minds and zealous hands are planning and building a great Confederate Bazaar with a special place for each State provided. Many entertainments are now being given in Richmond to realize funds for the current expenses of the Bazaar, but the main dependence of each table of course must be the Sovereign State it represents. As "The Keystone" represents the women of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi we naturally report the special arrangements for the States hoping that we may be the means of assisting in a work which represents nobility, courage and perseverance on the part of our women.

It has been decided that no articles shall be raffled at the Bazaar and that nothing stronger than coffee, tea, chocolate or lemonade be sold there.

Each table is choosing as a name the name of some book.

The Louisiana table as has been reported chose "*Old Creole Days*" as their name but owing to objections from New Orleans where Mr. Cable is not popular the Richmond ladies in charge of the table have changed the name to "*Down on the Bayou*."

It is interesting to learn that the Ohio and California Daughters wished to be recognized and asked for a place in the Bazaar. Ohio has been given an annex to the Kentucky Table while the Southerners in California will be represented at the flower annex under the charge of the "Solid South Booth."

The Mississippi Table is in charge of Mrs. Earnest Smallman who was recently known as Miss Annie McIntosh, of Meridian, Miss., and she is ably assisted by Mrs. Charles Moseley and Mrs. Lodar, of Crystal Springs, Miss.

The North Carolina Table is in charge of Miss Blanche Morgan and the Table is named "My Lady Nicotine."

The South Carolina Table has been organized under the leadership of Mrs. John L. Eubank (Miss Whitner, of Anderson, S. C.) as the chairman, assisted by Mrs. Hugh Miller, (Miss Poppenheim, of Charleston, S. C.)

This Table is splendidly organized with the following ladies assisting Mrs. Eubank and Mrs. Miller:

Mrs. Charles E. Smith, (Miss Brawley, of S. C.), Mrs. Janney; Mrs. Junius B. Mosby; Mrs. Walter Christian; Mrs. Jackson Grey (Miss Evans) of Florence; Miss Logan; Mrs. and Miss DeSaussure.

Mrs. Charles Boshier who is kindly acting as Recording Secretary for the Committee, Mrs. Bernard Guest (Miss Chisolm of Charleston) who is looking after the duties of the Treasurer and many other South Carolinians who are living in Richmond but whose hearts still turn lovingly back to the old Palmetto State. This Committee has been ably seconded in its work by many Richmond women and numbers in all about ninety active members.

Mrs. Hunter, one of the members of this Committee gave a Valentine Tea at her residence on the 14th of February for the benefit of the Table and realized a neat little sum for the Treasury.

Each Table has chosen a souvenir to be sold for its benefit, South Carolina selecting a plate (breakfast size) with a blue border (color of State flag) and the State coat of arms (3in. x 3in.) in the center of the plate. These plates will be sold at 50 cents each and all orders sent from South Carolina will be carefully filled if addressed to Mrs. John L. Eubank, Chairman South Carolina Table, 508 E. Grace St. Richmond, Va.

Pretty girls in Colonial costumes will serve Pinehurst (S. C.) tea. The name of this table is aptly put as "Over the Tea Cups" and the committee has chosen the yellow jessamine as their symbolic flower. It is to be hoped that South Carolina women will rally to the support of their Richmond friends and will make the record of the South Carolina Table one of which our State and that Committee shall be proud.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in New Orleans, March 19th-25th.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

THE Historical Committee of the South Carolina Division of the U. D. C. have sent out their annual circular letter to the Chapters outlining the historical work for the year and giving the plan for the literary session at the State Convention in Camden in the fall. All Chapter presidents have been sent copies. The chairman of the committee will be glad to send the circular to any Daughter of the Confederacy applying for the same and will furnish any further information desired. Address Miss Mary B. Poppenheim, Chairman Historical Committee S. C. Division U. D. C., 31 Meeting street. Charleston, S. C.

The first order this year for the Davis monument buttons comes from the Johnston Chapter, who has recently sent in a check to pay for thirty-seven buttons. This Chapter is busy in many directions and its broad sympathy in Confederate work makes interesting reading. These energetic Daughters interested themselves at Christmas in looking after the comfort and happiness of a Confederate veteran in their county poor house, providing him with a bed completely fitted out with all necessary furnishings. The old man was also presented with a rolling chair, which enables him to get out in the sunshine, a comfort he was debarred from before. The poor house inmates, white and black, were all remembered by this Chapter by being furnished with a real Christmas dinner. Never tiring in their zeal this Chapter had a suitable literary celebration of Lee's birthday, and have just recently (February 5th,) given "Ye Old Folks' Concert," at which entertainment they realized \$36 for their general Chapter fund.

The drama, "An Old Folks Concert," will in a few weeks be printed in book form for sale. Therefore anyone wishing to give this entertainment can now place their order with Mrs. J. H. White. The cost will be within the reach of all. A more catchy entertainment cannot be seen anywhere.

Mrs. White, who is well known to all South Carolina U. D. C.'s, is the author of this little drama, and is the prime mover in all the work planned and accomplished by this energetic Chapter.

The International Sunshine Society.

MRS. CYNTHIA WESTOVER ALDEN, the president of The International Sunshine Society, has requested "The Keystone" to act as a Reciprocity Bureau for Sunshine in our vicinity. This column is continued monthly.

About 10,000 scholars attending the public schools of New York City have joined The International Sunshine Society.

"The Sunshine Bulletin" carries several good pages of fashion notes, with hints to those who make their own gowns.

A "rummage sale," held by the Sunshiners in Louisiana, under the direction of the State president, Miss Helen Pitkin, realized \$800 in a two days' sale in Washington Artillery Hall. The fund goes towards the establishment of a "Sunshine Rest Home."

In November, 1902, the International Society received \$623.95 and distributed \$704.51. Connecticut headed the list with \$199.55; New York followed with \$189.79. Among divisions not contributing during November we note Arizona, Alaska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, and West Virginia.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria May 21st. Special railroad rates will be available.

The Sunshine scholarship in the Girls Industrial School of Asheville, N. C., was founded by Mrs. Chas. Miller, of New Hartford, N. Y. The scholarship is now filled by a mountain girl.

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LETTER II.

SAMARKAND, June 7th.

DEAR P—

Our boat to Krasnovodsk was very decent though not quite up to the "Teheran" and took nearly 17 hours. The Captain was a Swede and there was a captain in the Russian army who spoke English and had been in America a year. He was going to Turkistan and was so kind in helping us, for we undertook the trip without a servant or a courier. On those long drives in Persia I had studied Russian and I know about forty words now, I should think and can get along quite decently. But such surprises as we have had! Here we expected hard traveling and instead we find a first class carriage and restaurant car going through every day, and I never tasted such good cooking on our own trains. Our chief trouble is that the menu is written so we can't read it but we know the names of enough things for a meal.

Such joy as these people are to look at! On the boat it was the greatest fun to watch the deck passengers at their meals, spread their rugs and say their prayers and finally tuck their shoes under their rolls of bedding and huddle down for the night. There were Persians and Mongol-Tartars, Chinese looking Tartars, Turkomans, Circassians, Russians and any number of other creatures whose nationality we knew nothing of. And their clothes resembled mostly cheap cotton print bed quilts of gay but all pretty dirty origin.

One old woman was nicely dressed in grass-green silk and was actually looked after by her hubby! As usual the candles before the altar were lighted and the Moujiks said their prayers and sang and the eikon was in full view on the steamer everywhere. We left Krasnovodsk at 5 P. M. and went over the dreariest barren waste imaginable—nothing but barren soil and sage bush and all so flat that you could have seen a mouse on the horizon. About once an hour we came to a station with sometimes as many as four houses and one tree and there we would sit for ten or fifteen minutes doing nothing while the third-class raced out to get tea or fill their little kettles from the samovars that sizzled away on small stands on the platform, each one guarded by a woman in a kerchief. Our door wouldn't lock and in the middle of the night they tried to open it and we think put another woman in. It was very hot, °97 at 2 P. M., and we didn't want any one over us so we clung frantically to the door handle and screamed: "Niet, niet, occupé," and after several attempts things quieted down * * * * * We got to Geok Tepe about 9.30 and the flight from the train to the "Museum" was funny. Every one tore out and the museum, which consisted of two rooms was jammed in an instant. There was a large painting of the capture of Geok Tepe, a model of a Russian and Turkoman soldier, etc., and then we raced to look inside a large place enclosed by mud walls about ten feet high which was "the town" which held out for two months against the Russians. It is a marvel, these Turkomans must be the fighters they look. * * * Their houses are about the shape of large hay stacks made of straw and an awning and along the route we would see them tending their goats, (what they fed on I don't know—their milk must have been sand) and their camels or riding in the boiling sun on their donkeys or horses. While we were at lunch we saw a mirage; a large lake with an island and trees and a marshy border. I could have sworn it was real but I knew it was nothing but desert. It is wonderful how one can be fooled. At Askabad we had twenty minutes and we jumped out of the train to see the

monument to Pushkin. * * * This town is the capital of Trans-Caspia and simply swarms with Russian officers, but the big manly fierce Turkomans with their huge astrakhan caps and their boots worn inside gum shoes are simply great. * * * The thermometer was °101 in the day. I think we drank about four quarts of liquid apiece that day and yet my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth as though it was coated with glue. Still we were very comfortable and the dining car even had electric bells at each table. How is that for wild Central Asia? There were five telegraph wires along and sometimes the same beautiful birds we saw in Persia, but we have not heard cookoos since we left Persia, but here in Samarkand I have heard whippoorwills. * * * We arrived at Bokhara next day about noon to find a choice of hotels! but the best one had people sleeping on the billiard table so we went to the other for our rooms and ate at the Hotel de l'Europe where the meals were good and the proprietor was a German. He told us they averaged two to three tourists a week in Bokhara. Now I call that quite an unspoiled place.

The new town (Russian) is about seven miles from the old one and when you see the new one you are glad you stay in the new one. The water is so bad that Baedeker recommends putting Chloride (?) of Mercury in the water before washing with it, so now we bathe in pink water. * * * Every house in Turkestan is only one story high but we had to call for sheets, towels, water, etc. I didn't call for a pillow because I preferred my own. It was simple with a vengeance and we had to talk entirely in Russian but we got all we wanted. D. and I had spring beds but the springs were only covered by canvas and each one formed a hump at a level of its own choice and we had to fit in as best we could. * * *

Mr. K. had given us the name of a missionary who spoke English and he was kind enough to meet us at the Station and played guide for a day and a half. We first called on the Russian Political Agent who is the Great Mogul of the place in spite of its being an independent state with an Emir of its own and we found him out. When we returned his cards were nailed on the doors of our rooms! If you could only see these beauties, * * * great big, self-respecting, handsome, dignified, intelligent looking men interested in foreigners but very polite in their observations. They never touched us as those Japs did. They wear beads and brilliant pointed skull caps bound round by huge white turbans, two coats cut much like a komono, the sleeves perfect bags at the shoulders and narrowing down to tight at the wrists, and boots—sometimes all of patent leather—with high two inch heels and sometimes rubbers extra. But the colors nothing you imagine equals the truth. At one time I saw on the platform one man in magenta silk, another in bright yellow, one in grass green with huge disks of royal purple, etc. * * * Even Burmah doesn't come up to it. They salute each other in true Biblical fashion, falling on each others necks and under the trees at the oases you see most perfect groups smoking hookahs, eating, sleeping and otherwise dawling away the day. It is the life Omar Khayyam wrote about. * * * There is very little to see in Bokhara except life. The town is mud from the streets to the minaret tops—a fine background for all the color—and on the face of some mosques are patches of old tiles but the people are so fanatical there we didn't see the mosques. * * * The cabbies dash through the bazaar at such a breakneck pace that Pa held his breath for the safety of the crowd and the seat for his own. All the time the cabby screeched and bellowed, lashed the horses and made the coats fly. * * *

We went to lunch in a hotel in Old Bokhara; such a

place; it was two stories high, and we immediately mounted to the second. * * * After our return, the first evening we went to call on the President again to get a permit to see the palace. The Minister of Finance was very agreeable, spoke French and arranged everything for us, and the next morning at the hotel appeared a beautiful creature in red, yellow and white watery silk, a red belt with huge silver disks on it, large white turban and boots who dogged our steps and lent us importance, but spoke only Russian. It was very nice of the agent to send him and we made him carry kodaks and enjoyed looking at him. We spent lots more time in the Bazaar; it takes so everlastingly long to buy anything in these countries, and tea, regular Jap green tea, without sugar, in a bowl always assisted the operation, but I couldn't swallow any more when I found out the same bowl went the rounds of ourselves and the natives without a single dip into water between times. Well, the Emir's palace! It was enclosed in a mud wall with mud buttresses clinging to the wall for support, because their bases are worn away. * * * Inside there were rooms, mostly bare of furniture, with frightfully gaudy walls painted or else papered in fierce 15th century wall papers put on in patches anywhere and everywhere, just terrible to see. There were one or two very beautifully painted wooden ceilings, but almost all of it was a horror. In the throne room were some ugly columns supporting a gallery; the throne a gilt and red velvet chair; some very decrepit furniture and some fine old Bokhara rugs. In the register was only one American—Fred. Sears, of Boston,—yet there were pages of names. D. thinks enough to cover two or three years. Almost all the tourists are Russian and German. * * * When we left the missionary sent us into a harem, and lo and behold the two palace chairs came flying after us and presently we were ushered into a tiny mud Court, courteously received by the women and several children, and immediately were ushered into a small room about six and a half feet high with a rug on the floor and the same chairs. * * * We drove back to Bokhara, passing quantities of these dear old things sitting on their donkeys two at a time having such a nice sociable time, and finally reached the market place.

Here we watched one man churn frozen custard and another sell a handful of shaved ice, trickled over with a brown sauce; got a glimpse into a Mosque Court and saw the fruit market. We didn't have time for the fur bazaar, but saw the University and the mud tower from which offenders used to be thrown before the Russians came and stopped it. It really is fine and has lovely designs all the way up to the top.

We left the next morning and arrived here at 10 P. M. with the railroad station two and a half miles from the town. * * * Samarkand, the district I mean, is fertile and seems to run between mountains, so that the growth everywhere is a perfect joy. I expect summer here is pretty hot, for officials are all clothed in lovely pongee, which I hear is to be cheaply bought here. The streets are beautiful but the scrubbiest lot of houses and most unpicturesque bazaar imaginable, but the Mosque and Tamerlane's Tomb are really fine in spite of the dilapidated state of their tiles, which were very fine. They are on the order of the first Mogul buildings in Northern India. * * * Tamerlane lies beneath a black stone—no white—his "upper" tombstone is black and his "outside" tomb is going to pieces. It seems a pity they don't preserve these monuments. Mud as they are they stand the test of centuries pretty well, and the tiles are quite different from Persia; they are only two shades of blue and occasionally yellow. We leave for a ten to fourteen day tour in the Caucasus to-morrow, so good-night.

Your loving,

F.

The Young Women's Christian Association.

PERHAPS few women in the State realized the work being done throughout the country by the Young Women's Christian Association. The American committee has organized about one hundred city associations and over four hundred college associations, with a total membership of fifty-three thousand.

Ten of these college associations are in South Carolina and fifteen in North Carolina, with headquarters for both at Asheville.

The Y. W. C. A. is world-wide in its extent and embraces the countries of Great Britain, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Italy and India.

The work of the Association is conducted on much the same lines as that of the Y. M. C. A. It is for the spiritual, social and mental help of all classes of women. It is not exclusively for working girls, although it includes them. "It is a society of young women, interested in other young women, and working for the development of all on Christian principles."

An Association has active, associate, sustaining and life members. Rooms are provided where members can feel at home and are at liberty to bring their friends. Frequent social evenings with music and other entertainments are arranged.

As the name indicates, the Y. W. C. A. stands essentially for Christian work among girls, hence particular attention is given to Bible study and various religious meetings. Classes may also be provided for the study of stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting, languages, cooking, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, drawing, wood carving, etc. In many cities a well-equipped gymnasium, with a competent director, adds much to the physical well-being of the members.

The principle of the Young Women's Christian Association is preventive, not rescuing, in its character. One of its features is the travellers' aid. Young girls travelling alone are met at their destination and given information regarding respectable lodgings. These are generally found at the Association, as the furnishing of a few rooms for a dormitory meets the needs of those whose means are limited.

A café has been started with great success in many Associations, where one may get a lunch for five cents and upwards. This is a great accommodation to girls who are clerks in stores. Four large Y. W. C. A. Conferences are held every summer in the United States. The one at Asheville is for Southern women, and this year both the college and city work will be emphasized.

There seems to be a growing need for a Y. W. C. A. in Charleston. If we can only start an Association on a very small scale, let us at least make the attempt, and thus "keep in touch" with the many Associations throughout the United States and the world.

As the work is undenominational it is hoped that members of every evangelical church will be interested in the undertaking.

After an Association is well started it should be almost if not entirely self-supporting.

Further information may be secured by applying to Mrs. H. P. Anderson, chairman of the Carolina division, Asheville, N. C.

ELIZABETH M. TAYLOR.

THE Nurses' Settlement, of New York, reports the following numerical record for 1902, exclusive of social and educational work: Number of patients, 4,472; number of visits made, 25,840; number of first aid treatment, 15,514.—*Charities*.

The Pivotal Question.

SAID Joe to Sam, in fierce debate
Upon the woman question:
"You've answered well all other points,
Now here's my last suggestion:

"When woman goes to cast her vote—
Some miles away, it may be—
Who then, I ask, will stay at home
To rock and tend the baby?"

Said Sam, "I own you've made my case
Appear a little breezy.
Suppose you put this question by,
And ask me something easy!"

"But, since the matter seems to turn
On this as on its axis,
Just get the one who rocked it when
She went to pay her taxes!"

SELECTED.

Colonial Customs in Virginia and New England.

VIRGINIA was originally a tract of land granted by James I to a colony of 100 settlers, led by Sir Thos. Gates, in 1607, and extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. Virginia abounded in all that was necessary to make man happy—plenty, health and wealth.

For recreation the Virginians of the 18th Century hunted, fished and fowled. They had a diversion at night called "vermine hunting," when they hunted raccoons, opossums and foxes. They were very courteous to all travellers, who needed no other recommendation than being human creatures. Poor planters who have but one bed sit up all night to make room for the weary traveller. To show the open hospitality of Virginia Col. Bouldin gave a house warming and an advertisement was put on the road, "All are welcome who chose to come." The Virginians depended upon the liberality of nature without endeavoring to improve its gifts by art of industry. While the New Englanders with frugality and struggle made the best of spare resources, New England called the new country "Home," while Virginia called England "Home."

New England originally formed part of the territory called North Virginia, granted by James I to the Plymouth Company in 1606, and in 1614 the name of New England was bestowed upon it by Capt. John Smith.

It was settled by English Puritans in 1620, a religious sect who came over here for freedom and worship and to escape the persecutions of their home. There was a saying concerning the soil "that except a herring be put into a hole that you set corn or maize in it will not come up." Fish was the chief product of that country. The extreme Puritanic theory of ecclesiastic polity to which each congregation was to be a little self-governing republic had much to do with the way in which New England was colonized. The settlers came in congregations, led by their favorite ministers, naturally they would on arrival here select some convenient locality where they would build their houses near together and all attend the same church, thus forming the well-known townships which Thomas Jefferson commended as being superior to that of the Virginia system.

Virginia was peopled principally by the Cavaliers; they were the Royalists under Charles I and Charles II of England, as opposed to the Crowned Heads and Puritans.

The Puritans in their sternness of character had a contempt for luxury and were strong upholders of freedom of conscience and popular rights. They disliked vestments, pomp and ritualism, but advocated simplicity of worship. Scrupulously strict in religious principles they carried their views to such extreme measures that they cultivated a love of gloom even to sensuous pessimism and morbid asceticism.

But while the settlers of Virginia and New England were opposed to each other in politics and in general characteristics there was a personal element that was made up in each of the same excellent quality. When men leave their country for rea-

sons connected with conscience and principle—men who consecrate themselves to a cause, no matter what that may be—they are sick men for ability and character.

The first settlers in this country had their abode in the hollows of the syccamore trees or in caves dug out of a bank, the earth sides supported by timber. Then mud huts followed and wigwams were used. It was some time later that log huts were built, first without floors, then with puncheon floors, *i. e.* made of logs roughly hewn on sides and laid side by side. These puncheon floors were afterwards mitigated by deer, bear and buffalo skins. The cracks of the log cabins were chinked with bits of wood and clay, though many were not. One man had his head bitten by a hungry wolf who thrust his mouth through a crack in his dwelling. Nails were scarce and were wrought by hand on the anvil of the colonial blacksmith. All men worked in common, President Smith among them. Some being unused to hard labor their hands became blistered from felling trees and about the third blow of the ax a loud oath would drown the echo. For remedy President Smith directed that every man's oaths be numbered, and at night for every oath to have a can of water poured down his sleeve with which every offender was so washed (himself included) that a man should scarce hear an oath in a week. The first house had oiled paper for window glass. Later in the 17th century American houses were imitated from the forms prevailing at the same period in England. The large room, called "the hall," was the most striking feature of the Anglo Saxon dwelling. The spacious room on entering was in the middle of the house, two other rooms emanating from it. Some old Colonial homes exist to this day, among them Drayton Hall on the Ashley River in this State. It is built of brick and of the architecture used in English country houses of the same period. These were the abodes of the rich and built not for domestic retirement, but festivity. They were occupied by hospitable planters whose delight was to be surrounded by friends and guests and to rival each other in the magnificence of their great assemblies. Most Virginia and Maryland houses faced the rivers to be easily reached by the shipping, each planter having his own barge. Bricks were brought from England as ballast. The walls of the opulent were adorned with rich cloth or tapestry representing stories from ancient classics and other subjects. Paintings which hung along side were of ancestors brought over from England or some later portraits made by a struggling provincial "limner," the genteel word. That which lent more character to the interior of these dwellings was the fireplace, wide enough to draw a cart and pair of horses between the jams. The living room in the plainer houses served for both kitchen and dining room, making in summer an insufferable heat and in winter a tremendous draft.

Later on small chimneys were built within the large ones to make it draw better and because fuel became more scarce. The Colonial period was called "the pewter age" and the maxim was that the "pewter bright" was the mark of a good housewife. Wooden vessels were first in use, then pewter and last porcelain was introduced about the time of the Revolutionary War. In the 17th century a scant supply of silver was the part of every well-to-do family to be brought out on State occasions. The broiling of meats on live coals was due to the scarcity of cooking utensils. Potatoes, green corn and squashes were esteemed delicacies when roasted.

It was in search for salads that some of the soldiers of Bacon's rebellion discovered the poison of stramonium, suffering a delirium of several days after eating the leaves of what has since become the "Jamestown weed." Alcoholic drinks were not held in as low repute as at the present day; they were not even considered luxuries but necessities as provisions.

Tobacco being so extensively cultivated it was much used by the population. Women of fashion opened their snuff boxes at tea table and sometimes tendered a pinch to the church warden as he came around with the collection box. While Boston was the best market for snuff groups of New England ministers were wont to fill a room so full of smoke that it became stifling. In the 17th century women of high social standing smoked, the

wide fireplace making it convenient for the outlet of the smoke.

Dress was an affair of grave solemnity among our forefathers. Clothes were a badge of rank. To dress above one's station was an affront to superiors, and disrespect to rank was a kind of blasphemy in the 17th century.

Part of New English sumptuary legislation had its origin in a Puritanic aversion to display and extravagance, but in this act there was an evident desire to repress unbecoming self-assertion in people of lower orders. "Mr." and "Mrs." were titles given only to people of certain rank; a plain man was addressed "Good man" so and so; a woman "Good wife," which was abbreviated to "Goody." Lads in college were arranged in catalogue, not by scholarship or seniority, but by relative dignity of their family connections, and a boy at Harvard was required to give the baluster side of the stairs to his social superior. Committees in New England towns gave much time to arrange with nice distinction of social importance the seats in church. In Virginia the great social line between gentlemen and non gentlemen was marked by the wig. The Puritans fought against long hair on the head of man for St. Paul's sake, but in the reign of Charles II the peri-wig reappeared and they were unable to resist the dignity it afforded. Women's hair kept pace with the men's. In 1771 a bright Boston girl wrote a description of her own head in one of these coiffures, composed of a roll of red cow's tail mixed with horse hair and a little human hair of a yellow color all twisted together and built up an inch longer than the face below it. One lady of this period was known to pay her hair-dresser \$600 per annum. Women wore their dresses immodestly low in the time of the Stuarts until one minister in Boston denounced from the pulpit "naked breasts" in a sermon on the 7th Commandment.

The meeting house was universally used as a store-house for powder, etc. In Hanover the powder room was in the steeple. Grain and tobacco were also stored there. These stores attracted squirrels to such an extent that it was sometimes difficult to conduct service, and they ate the Bibles and hymn books. Great sounding boards were used above the pulpits. Puritans went armed to meeting for fear of Indians. The men always sat at the end of the pew in case of an attack to rush out first, and thus originated this custom. Colonists gathered together for worship at 9 A. M. Sunday by various signals—horns or conch shells—records show one man in East Hadley who was paid \$3.00 annually to blow the conch shell on Sundays and to sweep out the church. The drum was used and was a favorite. In 1638 a platform was built on top of the church for a man to walk on while he beat the drum. Sometimes three guns were fired. Congregations rose on entrance of the minister and again rose and stood while he and his wife passed out. Seats were on hinges and could be shut up while praying or singing, and the people could lean against the wall.

Bad boys were made to sit upon the pulpit stairs and a man to look after them and "use such raps and blows as in his discretion meet."

No fires were in church. Women carried foot stones to meeting, and some men brought dogs to keep them warm. There was violent opposition to stones, as the Puritans were dreadfully afraid of fire.

The tithing-man was equipped with a staff, and his duty was to keep every one awake. One end of staff had a heavy knob, with which he awoke the men and boys; the other had a fox tail with which he tickled the women and girls on their faces. He had also the power to arrest travellers on the Sabbath. Sermons were three hours long at a time. It is wondered if the hereditary curse of New England Consumption did not have its first germs enrolled through the Spartan custom of sitting through long sermons in winter.

Women in New England wore linen underwear, scant french calico dresses, even in winter, sometimes made round low neck and elbow sleeves, sometimes looped petticoats and silk brocade sacques and cape or mantle for shoulders. Only head and hands seemed to be properly clothed for New England winters—fingerless woold mits were ensconced in bear skin muffs almost as large in reality as a flour barrel. Hoods of silk and wool—

pumpkin hoods were quilted with great rolls of woolen wadding and drawn tight with cords between the rolls. This was replaced in summer by the green silk calash, the funniest and quaintest of all New England feminine head gear, a great sunshade that could not be called a bonnet—made of bright green silk shirred on rattan or whale-bone, and extendible after fashion of a chaise top. It could be drawn over the face by a little green ribbon and bridle, or it could be pushed into a close gathered mass at back of the head. These calashes were frequently one and a half feet in diameter. They also wore masks to protect face from the sun, with mouth pieces of silver to hold them in place. Washington ordered one for his bride, and also for little Miss Curtis.

Violoncellos were the first musical instruments allowed in New England churches, called the "Lord's Fiddlers."

Patient, frugal, God fearing, industrious, cruel and intollerent at times, but never cowards, were the New Englanders of the Colonial days. Nothing shows spirit of their lives as much as their observance of the Sabbath.

Dr. Blair, in spite of various obstacles and great opposition, founded the second college in America named William and Mary College in honor of the King and Queen who proved to be friends of that institution. The education of the Indians was attempted but little good effects could be observed. The Queen of Pamunkey sent her son, with a boy to wait upon him, and likewise two Chief's sons, all handsomely clothed in Indian fashion, but nothing apparently was wrought in the barbarian mind.

Long before the 17th Century, Virginia and Maryland began to protest against the policy of sending criminals from England, and as negro slaves became more numerous, white service was greatly diminished.

The contrast between New England Colonies and the Old Dominion is undeniable and full of interest; it is based upon the fact that the former was settled by organized congregations analagous to that of ancient Greek city communities, that of the latter by migration of individuals and families. The compactness of New England, favored by the agricultural system of small farms, owned by indepenednt yeomen, made it easy to maintain efficient schools.

In Virginia the agricultural conditions interposed grave obstacles to such a result. The vitality of William and Mary College often languished for lack of sustenance, and it was impossible for it to exercise such a wide spread terminal influence as Yale and Harvard, sending their graduates into every town and village as professional men.

In the Colonies, scientific study and the practice of medicine had scarcely a beginning, it was the age of "kill or cure." Strong plasters, jalap and bleeding were the universal remedies. Of the many thousand victims of these heroic treatments, the most illustrious was Geo. Washington, who, but for medical treatment, might have lived a dozed or fifteen years longer. For a cold he was bled three times, in the last of which a quart of blood was taken, besides dosed with calomel, tartar emetic, and scarafied with blisters and poultices. The question is suggested, if Washington *had* lived a dozen or fifteen years longer, would there have been a second war with England?

B. L. CHILDS,
Columbia, S. C.

THE dramatization of Kipling's "The Light that Failed," was produced at the Lyric Theatre, London, February 7th, and was a pronounced success.

Ye Olde Colonial Antiques.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of very Rare, Quaint and Odd Old Pieces of English and French Furniture, Brass Andirons, Fenders, Ye Olde Delft, Brice-a-Brac etc., formerly brought to this country by Ye Olde Colonial Settlers.

FOR SALE BY

W. J. O'HAGAN,

Collector for 24 years of Everything Pertaining to the Colonial Period,
No. 25 QUEEN STREET, Next East of Old Huguenot Church. CHARLESTON, S. C.

N. B.—Lovers of the Antique should embrace this Opportunity and Secure these Rare Old Bits, as Colonial Antiques are almost extinct.

MISSISSIPPI FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

This Department is official, and will be continued monthly.
Conducted by Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, President of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs.

List of Officers.

President—Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Okolona.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Julia Blair, Tupelo; Mrs. N. D. Dupree, Oxford; Mrs. D. N. Hebron, Vicksburg; Mrs. Hattie Sallis Clark, Durant; Mrs. Edwin McMorries, Meridian; Mrs. Rosa Q. Duncan, Natchez; Mrs. R. G. Harding, Jackson.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. D. I. Sulton, Oxford.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Henry Broach, Meridian.
Treasurer—Mrs. Mignonne Russell Howell, Crystal Springs.
Auditor—Mrs. W. C. White, West Point.

To the Clubs of Mississippi.

MADAM PRESIDENT—May I claim the sympathetic attention of your Club just for a moment.

It is with reluctance I succeed Mrs. Anderson as State Chairman Travelling Library Committee, for by nature she is always responsive to any labor of love and so eminently capable for this benevolent work, and it is also a painful regret that circumstances have prevented me entering upon the duties of office at once. It was not a lack of interest, I assure you, for I could not be a true Club-woman without being a library enthusiast. The work of our Federation is twofold, humanity-lifting and self-improvement, and the second follows as the corollary of the first.

The painful privation and fettered isolation of some of our rural communities where there is such a scarcity of books is none other but a mute appeal,—“a Macedonian cry”—that comes to us. Such physical destitution would be relieved at once by charitable organizations and in nearly every State, North and South, this mental starvation has been and is being relieved by Club-women. In this great work, which is so missionary in spirit, our Federation is far behind; not because we are unsympathetic or less humanitarian, for many of our noblest institutions have been inspired by woman's love and patriotism; but in our clubs we have spent our time and energy locally and in a large measure neglected this. However, “all things are now ready if our minds be so.” An earnest purpose finds time, makes time, and carves out the way.

May I not appeal to you as a club devoted to “good works,” to collect at least one library and put it into circulation before our next Federation, when we hope to devise some plan for obtaining State recognition. I notice, in reading the report of our last Convention, that only four of the Federated Clubs possess a circulating library. There can be no doubt that through this department our opportunity is greatest, for some one has said “that the travelling Library of to-day is the travelling university.” Think then of the great good we may do in thus educating so many poor boys and girls, and too, give their deserving parents a dream of life, a vision of “the outside.” We can do this.

Believing in you, and thanking you in advance for your co-operation, I am, with greetings for your club,

LILLIAN ANTHONY BOYD, Chairman.

Address Mrs. GEORGE F. BOYD, Kosciusko, Miss.

IT was the idea of the Mississippi Federation that, in adopting a “Club organ,” each club would give as well as receive, helpful suggestions for Club work. It seems that the Mississippi Clubs are “receiving” from other States, but not “giving,” as much as they should in return. Ours isn't a model Club and doesn't assume that it is able to furnish ideas that are of special value to other Clubs, but one cherished idea recently materialized we believe will be worth passing on. This is a “Rest Room” for the convenience of women and children from the country in town for a day. It is very comfortably and tastily furnished with dressing table, wash-stand, a couch, easy chair and other things necessary for their comfort during the day. It is embellished with draperies, pictures, a drugget, etc.

On the first of February it was formally opened with a public reception, given by the Club. Quite a number of gentlemen, as well as ladies attended, and their hearty endorsement of the good work and their encouraging words were very gratifying. While the idea of the “Rest Room” originated with the Club, the heaviest expenses connected with the enterprise were borne by the business men of the town.

Plans for the coming Flower Show, in November, are being made, and already the prize list, with rules and regulations, is in the hands of the printer. This is done, at this time, in order that each person may know, before the work begins, what will be her reward for her Summer spent in flower culture.

MRS. LOTTA H. SMITH, Kosciusko, Miss.

COLUMBUS, Miss., January 18, 1903.

TO THE STATE FEDERATION OF CLUBS—

My heart prompts me to express to you my sincere appreciation of the aid you are giving me, but words of mine cannot do so. However, if you can understand what it is to help a girl to realize the dream of her life then you will know what your aid means to me, and further words will not be necessary. Thanking you again, I am, sincerely yours,

EPSIE PATTERSON.

COLUMBUS, Miss., January 18, 1903.

MY DEAR MISS LOTTA—

I am in receipt of your letter of inquiry to which it gives me pleasure to reply. I am 21 years old, and the second of seven sisters. My parents are very poor and consequently cannot furnish me the means to continue my studies here until I finish. My home is at Westville, in Simpson County. I have been teaching in the public schools of that county for five years. I was teaching near home when the scholarship was offered me. I have applied for a school for next summer. I desire to come here until I finish the literary course, then I shall return to Simpson County and teach in the public schools. I am, as you doubtless know, a member of the Sophomore Class. Perhaps you do not know that I am a *full term* behind my class, but I expect to make it up by the end of the session. I do not wish you to get the impression that I have *failed* in my work—I have not. I did not come until Christmas. I hope to make creditable grades, for I do not want you noble women to feel that you have helped an undeserving girl.

With heartfelt thanks for your kind expressions of personal interest, and especially your, “God, bless you,” I am, sincerely yours,

EPSIE PATTERSON.

THE Crystal Springs Floral Club after a most successful exhibit of Chrysanthemums held during the month of November, from which the gross receipts amounted to \$200.00, is pursuing the course of study selected by the Programme Committee. We have for the year English History and Literature.

Our Club which meets the first and third Mondays of each month is always well attended. Each member looks forward to the meetings with great interest and comes prepared with whatever part is assigned her. We have Parliamentary drills having adopted Mrs. Shattuck's Parliamentary rules.

We are interested in the Chatauqua movement and own stock in the Hotel Chatauqua, of which our little town is justly proud.

ELIZABETH PEACOCK ANDRE, 2nd. Vice-President.

Crystal Springs, Miss.

THE EVENING POST

The only Afternoon Paper Published in Charleston.

Associated Press Dispatches and modern equipments of Presses and Type Setting Machines.

Appeals especially to women, publishing the social news of the city.

Subscription \$6.00 a year in advance, or 12 cents a week.

THE EVENING POST,

111 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Toby.

I NEVER do business with a woman that I don't think of a little incident which happened when I was first married to your Ma. We set up housekeeping in one of those cottages that you read about in the story books, but that you want to shy away from, when it is put up to you to live in one of them. It was just the place to go for a picnic, but it's been my experience that a fellow does most of his picknicking before he's married.

Your Ma did the cooking, and I hustled for things to cook, though I would take a shy at it myself once in a while and get up my muscle tossing flapjacks. It was pretty rough sailing, you bet, but one way and another we managed to get a good deal of satisfaction out of it, because we had made up our minds to take our fun as we went along. With most people happiness is something that is always just a day off. But I have made it a rule never to put off being happy till tomorrow.

I was clerking in a general store at that time, but I had a little weakness for livestock, even then; and while I couldn't afford to plunge in it exactly, I managed to buy a likely little shoat that I reckoned on carrying through the Summer on credit and presenting with a bill for board in the Fall. He was just a plain pig when he came to us, and we kept him in a little sty, but we weren't long in finding out that he wasn't any ordinary root-and-grunt pig. The first I knew your Ma was calling him Toby, and had turned him loose. Answered to his name like a dog. Never saw such a social pig. Wanted to sit on the porch with us. Tried to come into the house evenings. Used to run down the road squealing for joy when he saw me coming home from work.

Well, it got on towards November, and Toby had been making the most of his opportunities. I never saw a pig that turned corn into fat so fast, and the stouter he got the better his disposition grew. I reckon I was attached to him myself, in a sort of a sneaking way, but I was mighty fond of hog meat, too, and we needed Toby in the kitchen. So I sent around and had him butchered.

When I got home to dinner next day, I noticed that your Ma looked mighty solemn as she set the roast of pork down in front of me, but I strayed off, thinking of something else, as I carved, and my wits were off wool gathering sure enough when I said: "Will you have a piece of Toby, my dear?"

Well sir, she just looked at me for a moment, and then she burst out crying and ran away from the table. But when I went after her and asked her what was the matter, she stopped crying and was mad in a minute all the way through. Called me a heartless, cruel cannibal. That seemed to relieve her so that she got over her mad and began to cry again. Begged me to take Toby out of pickle and to bury him in the garden. I reasoned with her, and in the end I made her see that any obsequies for Toby, with pork at eight cents a pound, would be a pretty expensive funeral for us. But first and last she had managed to take my appetite away so that I didn't want any roast pork for dinner or cold pork for supper.

That night I took what was left of Toby to a storekeeper at the Crossing, who I knew would be able to gaze on his hams without bursting into tears, and got a pretty fair price for him.

I simply mention Toby in passing, as an example of why I believe women weren't cut out for business—at least for the pork-packing business. I've had dealing with a good many of them, first and last, and it's been my experience that when they've got a weak case they add their sex to it and win, and that when they've got a strong case they subtract their sex from it and deal with you harder than a man. They're simply bound to win either way, and I don't like to play a game where I haven't any show. When a clerk makes a fool break, I don't want to beg his pardon for calling his attention to it, and I don't want him to blush and tremble and leak a little brine into a fancy pocket handkerchief.

A little change is a mighty soothing thing, and I like a woman's ways too much at home to care very much for them at the office. Instead of hiring women, I try to hire their

husbands, and then I usually have them both working for me. There's nothing like a woman at home to spur on a man at the office.—

From "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer. By permission of Small, Maynard & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

"Audrey" in Charleston.

THE dramatisation of "Audrey," Mary Johnson's latest Colonial story, has been making a most successful tour in the South. On February 3rd Liebler & Co., with Miss Eleanor Robson as *Audrey*, presented this beautiful, romantic drama at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C. The entire cast of the Liebler production is well balanced and satisfactory, but the keynote of the play was pre-eminently the exquisitely simple, pure and sympathetic interpretation of the character of *Audrey* by Miss Robson. Many novels lose force by dramatisation, but in the case of *Audrey*, through the intelligent, harmonious understanding of the character, Miss Robson has opened up higher ideals of Miss Johnson's Virginia "Idyl." From the first moment that the mountain sprite, *Audrey*, appears on the stage until the closing act at Westover the attention is held by the personality of the gentle and pure-hearted heroine. The scene in Bruton Church is a most successful one in stage setting and general composition; the color tones harmonizing with the psychic conditions prevailing in the play. "Hugon," the Indian, and "Parson Darden" are artistically conceived personifications. The representative and discriminating Charleston audience which greeted the Liebler production went away with nothing but praises for a graceful and high-toned presentation of a play which not only pleases but will add a higher moral tone to the stage of to-day.

Margaret Alice Richard.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Columbia, S. C., on the 20th of February, 1870. She was the fourth of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Richard, a family remarkable for quiet gentility and Christian refinement. As a child she was entered in the public schools of the city, but after only three and a half years of study failing health compelled her to leave, and from that time to the present—eighteen years—she has been a confirmed invalid. Her literary training, therefore, is self-acquired and despite almost continued suffering. While her aspiration to be an artist was prevented by the necessities of her condition she has yet found expression for her artistic soul in short stories and poems. Many of her stories have been accepted by leading journals, e. g. by "Ladies' World," of New York; by the "Editor," of Franklin, Ohio; by the "Sunny South," of Atlanta, Ga.; by the "Boston Post," and two are now accepted and to be published, with illustrations, in the "American Boy," of Detroit, Michigan; and in "News of Tomorrow," Albany, N. Y. Several of these stories have won prizes.

Poetry is her life. The stories were suggested to her as bread-winners. Many of her shorter poems have been published through eight or ten States in both secular and religious papers; and some of these, together with longer and more sustained works, have been collected and published in book form. The first of these, published when she was very young, is "Three Bells," the second, "Gleanings from the Wayside;" the third, "Darkey Ways in Dixie."

Throughout her poetry the thought is pure and lucid, the imagination chaste and modest, the spirit lovingly Christian.

By her Pastor.

W. C. LINDSAY.

"PRINCETON INN" one of the picturesque sides to college life in the New Jersey College is now off-set by the Vassar Inn. Two former students of Vassar have launched it as a business enterprise and in this its fourth month it has already proven a success. It is used by the Faculty and Students alike and the Dickens and Chicago Club have already used it for their annual banquets.

A contract for adding accommodations for 100 persons is now pending and the Inn bids fair to fill a long felt want in the enlarged life of Vassar College.

NORTH CAROLINA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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Corresponding Secretary, Miss Claytor Candler, Winston-Salem.
Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Starbuck, Winston-Salem.

THE ROUND TABLE, of Greensboro; STUDENT'S CLUB, of Goldsboro;
THE WOMAN'S CLUB, of Charlotte, have recently joined the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Departmental Club.

[This article has been written in response to an earnest appeal from Mississippi for some information in regard to the workings of a Departmental Club, and coming from one of the largest and most active Departmental Clubs in the South, The Goldsboro, N. C., "Woman's Club," may be considered of practical value.]

Throughout the Country there are many organizations for woman's work. These Clubs as a rule aim each at one line of work. Where a body of women are all co-workers for the same object, may they not become narrow in their interests and forget that there are other objects as worthy of pursuit as their own? We wish unity, by all means; but is not diversity also of value? And where we have unity in diversity, is not the happiest condition of Club life fulfilled? In the Departmental Club this is the case.

All the members of the departments form one organization with its executive officers and committees. All affairs of club import are discussed and transacted in general club meetings. In a large community—or even in a town of moderate size—there exists a variety of interests, tastes and talents. To some the study of literature or history brings a strong appeal, some feel the need of practical knowledge in domestic affairs, others wish some expression for their musical or artistic taste. Corresponding to these individual propensities there is a need on the part of the community in general. The individual talent and effort must be directed towards satisfying this need. The question now arises: how shall we direct our energies to meet the need most efficiently and with the least waste of effort? We want to reach out broadly and work along all the lines where work is needed; but some of us are not qualified for certain work, and, moreover, to enter into all kinds of useful activities is a physical impossibility to a woman of an ordinary twenty-four-hours-a-day world. There is then the twofold difficulty of a woman's limited talent and her limited time to be solved. This can best be done, it seems to us, through departmental organization in club work. Hereby we obtain the good results of the system of division of labor and avoid its disadvantages.

The Club regulates the number of its departments by the lines of work for which it finds the community has need. Each Club member is at liberty to join any one or more of these departments. She will naturally direct her energies toward the work for which she feels the greatest interest, need, or talent. This obviates all excuse for the disinterested and inactive member—the Club sluggard becomes an anomaly. Often in special clubs we find members who have joined because their friends are members, or for the sake of having "something to do," without feeling any adaptability on her part for the Club work. In the Departmental Club each member does what she is best fitted to do, and so the greatest economy of energy and talent is effected. The member of a Department Club knows not only the doings of her own department, but at the general Club meetings hears the reports of the other departments, becomes acquainted with the work of the Club as a whole and the relation of her department work to it, and so sees the many sided work in its entirety. Thus the advantage is to the individual member as well as the community at large.

In forming new Clubs it is of great value to start with a departmental organization. The Club is thus placed at once on a broad footing, and while the possibilities of all departments may not be immediately developed, the possibilities are at least recognized and give higher ideals to work for and greater inspiration to work by. In giving an established Club a departmental organization it is well to add to the Club's special work other departments as the need is felt. If, for example, a library extension Club finds in the course of its work among the community, a need for domestic training, let it establish a department of domestic science for the advancement of that work. There may be felt the need of civic improvement—then let those members interested along this line take up this work and form a third or civic improvement department. And so the work may be extended so as to include all departments of woman's work. And as the work is pursued new avenues of interest open up, new possibilities present themselves for development, until at last the whole sphere of activity is ours. This is to be attained only by gradual growth, but the progress that has been made in some departmental Clubs is encouraging.

The study of the Chautauqua Literary Course by the Mental Culture Department of one Club—in the beginning the sole pursuit of the department—has been supplemented by library extension work. Now in addition to the study of English history or Russian literature, the department has

placed thirteen travelling library cases throughout the rural districts of the country, distributes great quantities of magazine literature in the country where reading matter is scarce, and is actively and energetically engaged in establishing and maintaining a free circulating library. The Domestic Science Department of the same Club has extended the original work of reading and discussing domestic science articles at department meetings by the giving of practical demonstrations and lectures, the editing of a cook book, and the establishment of a sewing school for the instruction of the poor children of bread-winning parents. The work of village improvement is almost unlimited in its possibilities. There is first the sanitary condition of the town that may be improved if the Club-women will insist upon cleanliness of sidewalk and street and the beauty of a town may be immeasurably increased through Club-women's efforts in planting trees and shrubs, and in cultivating public squares and parks. Most effectual results in this department are procured through co-operation with the municipal authorities, and if the Club-women work in the right way they can prove themselves of value to these authorities instead of being called only meddling, as sometimes happens. On other special departments there is no need dwelling. Where the need of a music or art department is felt, such a department can be organized, and interesting and helpful courses of work will suggest themselves. Likewise with a department for child study or for physical culture.

The better organized and systemized a Departmental Club, the more clearly perfectly will its departments form a unified whole. While the work is divided so as to be more manageable and less unwieldy, each department will be an organic part of the whole, and will be so intimately and indispensably interrelated with all the others as best to advance the Club in accomplishing its great work of broadening, uplifting and uplifting.

GERTRUDE WEIL, Goldsboro, N. C.

TO "THE KEYSTONE:"

I notice in the December number of "The Keystone" an item by Lula Ayre Vandiver on Musical Clubs for Women, and asking suggestions on the work and scope of such a Club. Thinking that an outline of the history of our Euterpe Club, in Greensboro, and its work may be of interest, I send the following:

The Euterpe Club, of Greensboro, is probably the oldest Club for women in our city, having been organized over fifteen years ago, for the general purpose of increasing interest in musical matters, and the special purpose of improving its members in our chosen art.

The Club meets fortnightly from October until June.

Various lines of work have been pursued in the different years, sometimes miscellaneous, though oftener a definite branch. For instance, one year we subscribed for and read at Club meetings an illustrated "Series of Great Composers," giving as many characteristics or representative compositions of the particular composer under consideration as possible.

When necessary the Club purchases from its treasury such music as is required for this purpose. Another year oratorio and operatic music has been the subject for study, and overtures, solos and even choruses when possible have been studied to illustrate the subjects under discussion, this discussion being led by one or two members previously appointed to prepare papers. This year we are making a study of the symphonic form, and four-hand arrangements of representative symphonies by Beethoven and Schubert; others are taken up, the themes studied and one or two movements played at a meeting, besides a short miscellaneous programme and chorus practice. When the study has been completed, the symphony is played as a whole, which takes up the entire time allotted to the programme.

During its existence, the Club has given a number of public entertainments, securing professional talent, usually a piano or violin virtuoso, or some trained singer.

The Club gives a number of public recitals during the year, for which its members furnish the talent, and occasionally the assistance of gentlemen is invited, as when we produced Dudley Buck's Easter Cantata, "Christ the Victor."

Our Club has never exceeded twenty members, who are usually elected for their actual ability as musicians, either vocal or instrumental, and has had but little trouble in keeping up the interest. We have small annual dues and no gastronomic entertainments.

Hoping this may be of interest to many of your readers, as well as to Mrs. Vandiver,

MRS. CLARENCE R. BROWN, Greensboro, N. C.

Book Reviews.

"BAYARD'S COURIER," a story of love and adventure in the Cavalry Campaigns, is the third in a series of stories based on incidents in the War between the States written by B. K. Benson. Mr. Benson was a member of a South Carolina regiment, and as such was part of the stirring times which he so graphically depicts. In this, his latest military novel, he deals with the problems which might arise from the strong family resemblance so often noted between twins, and, as in his other novels on the war, he creates an atmosphere of reality which is most effective. Through the story there runs a slender thread of romance which is very delicately handled and which makes an attractive combination with the more brilliant setting of war and heroic achievement of men. Those interested in an impartial novel based on the historic campaigns in Loudon Valley should certainly read Mr. Benson's "Bayard's Courier."

The binding is in perfect harmony with the theme of the novel, representing on the cover two crossed muskets surmounted by two shields, one bearing the Palmetto and the other the Pine Tree, while the martial red quite prepares one for the bugle calls within. (Cloth, \$1.50.) The Macmillan Company, New York.

"A SPECKLED BIRD," by Augusta Evans Wilson, appears as a great surprise, for sixteen years have elapsed since the publication of her last work, "AT THE MERCY OF TIBERIUS," and many of us had concluded that her retirement was final. In this new novel the author is in perfect touch with the present time, and her imagination is as vigorous as in "ST. ELMO," published over thirty years ago. The scenes of "A SPECKLED BIRD" are laid mainly in the South, as are most of her previous novels. The story is full of conflicting emotions, strong passion, and dramatic situation. The plot is well planned, and the characters real individuals. Incidentally the conditions of the South, and the state of Southern feeling during Reconstruction days, are brought into effective play. The hatred of "Eglah's" father, the old Northern politician, by her grandmother's people, and their attitude towards the young girl, placing her in the light of the Scriptural Speckled Bird gives the name to the story. This new novel shows another proof of the remarkable talent of the popular veteran author. (Cloth, \$1.50.) G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

THE late Frank Norris was looked upon as perhaps the most promising young American novelist, and such literary critics as Henry M. Alden, Julian Ralph, Mr. Howells and Owen Wister have recently confirmed this opinion. When Mr. Norris died, a few months ago, he had just finished

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proof reading the last pages of "THE PIT," the story of an attempted corner in the world's wheat supply, which has been running in the *Saturday Evening Post* and now appears in attractive book form from the publishing house of "Doubleday, Page & Co." The author planned to tell in three novels the epic of the wheat from the Western ranches, ("THE OCTOPUS;" "THE PIT;" and the final relief of a famine in an Old World community, ("THE WOLF.") It is deeply regretted by all that the untimely death of the brilliant and talented young author occurred before he could carry out his idea. The theme of an attempted corner in the wheat supply, with the love story that hinges on it, holds tremendous possibilities. The book is filled with the atmosphere of American life—the strong business man, absorbed in his speculations, the dillitanti artist, with finished manners and deep sympathy, the romantic undecided American girl—the every-day life of wealth in Chicago. In seven days the fourth edition was ready, and the publishers are now on the fifth edition of twenty thousand copies. (Cloth, \$1.50.) Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City.

"FOOLS' GOLD," a study of Values, by Annie Raymond Stillman, should be of great interest to all South Carolinians, as the gifted author is a Charleston woman. She made her name in the literary world with the publication of "HOW THEY KEPT THE FAITH," and her admirers feel that this new volume will add greater lustre to her fame. "FOOLS' GOLD" is decidedly a novel with a purpose. The title is drawn from an early incident in the book, where a mining interest attracts our attention, but throughout the story the value of Gold, whether applied to Character or to the metal, is contrasted with "Fools' Gold," the counterfeit of the real mineral or the hypocrite. The characters are well drawn, and the plot well conceived. The story is full of conflicts between duty and inclination, selfishness and self-control, but in every instance the higher character is triumphant in the end. The devotion of "Una" for her brother "Philip" is ideally portrayed. (Cloth, \$1.50.) Fleming H. Revell Co., New York City.

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THE Chautauqua Press has published a course of reading for Chautauqua Circles for the coming year, but so attractive is this course that it can be recommended to all Club-women, and to all lovers of literature. This course is to be studied through the four very neatly bound books which will be valuable for literary use afterwards, and the "Chautauquan," their magazine, which gives practical suggestions in regard to regular study. These text books or reference books are "Literary Leaders of Modern England," "Ten Englishmen of the XIX Century," "A Survey of Russian Literature" and "The World's Great Farm." The subjects cover a broad field, yet each one is treated comprehensively, and in each volume we find questions made out to direct the study. This material is planned for a student who might want to take a special literary course, stand examinations and receive certificate for work accomplished from Chautauqua. Such systems are very helpful to those who have not had College opportunities and yet are anxious to develop themselves at home. Four volumes and Chautauqua \$5.00. The Chautauqua Press. Springfield, Ohio, Chautauqua, New York and Chicago.

"THE LORD'S BALTIMORE AND THE MARYLAND PALATINATE" is a collection of six lectures on Maryland Colonial history, delivered before the Johns Hopkins University, in 1902, by Professor Clayton Colman Hall. It is illustrated with a portrait of Cecilus Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, from an engraving by Blorteligh, and two maps showing a portion of a map of Virginia and Maryland, made by Augustin Herman in 1670, and a fac-simile of the maps referred to in the agreement between the Penn family and Lord Charles in relation to the boundary commonly called Mason and Dixon's Line. In the preface Prof. Hall gives the references he used in writing these lectures, and it is interesting to note that he remarks that "the distinguished historian, Fisk, in his 'Old Virginia and Her Neighbors,' singularly enough fell into several errors as to matters of fact." These lectures show great research, and yet they are popularly treated, and the one on "Manners and Customs in Maryland during the Colonial Period," is most delightful. This is indeed a valuable addition to Southern history, and will prove a most desirable reference book for students of this period. (Cloth, \$1.25.) John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, Md.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO, John Lane's magazine of Arts and Crafts, has in preparation as a special Winter Number for the coming season a volume devoted to the consideration of the Art of the great French painters, Corot and Millet. The articles will be written respectively by the well known French writers, Gustave Geffroy and Arsene Alexandre, and the illustrations, which will comprise a variety of methods of reproduction in half-tone, colour, mezzotint, &c., will include several paintings and drawings and etchings by the above named masters which have never before been published.

AS personal gossip about authors is always interesting, the bright article in the March "Pearson's," full of personal anecdotes of Booth Tarkington, will attract many appreciative readers of his late stories, "THE TWO VANREVELS," "MONSIEUR BEAUCLAIRE" and "THE GENTLEMAN FROM INDIANA."

Ida Husted Harper contributes a most interesting article on the home life of Susan B. Anthony.

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THE remarkable success of George Horace Lorimer's "LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON," reaching 60,000 copies within three months of publication, is another proof of the wholesale demand for humor of the first class. Mere imitations of humor meet with little appreciation. Publishers have learned that a book by a genuine humorist always is sure of a heavy sale.

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